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like this, prepared with such true sympathy, exhibiting with such frankness and simplicity the qualities of the man, is, as it were, the fulfilment of the life cut short, the completion of its unfinished work. David Scudder was a man who would have grown with years, and who might, had his life been lengthened, have become much more than he had yet shown himself to be,—and this volume shows the direction of his advance, and the aim to which his steps were tending.

The book is, so to speak, one with the real life of its subject. It is done with so just a spirit, with such nice discrimination and such delicate taste, as to secure at once the confidence, the interest, and the sympathy of the reader. And besides its worth as a faithful study of character, it has a charm as affording fresh pictures of a New England boy's life in city and country, and as showing how strongly the Puritan convictions and traditions still affect thought and manners. And to the deeper student of religious opinion the volume is full of a sad interest, as indicating the causes of the slow progress of Christianity among the heathen.

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18. — *Ancient Law : its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas.* By HENRY SUMNER MAINE. With an Introduction by THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D. First American from Second London edition. New York : Charles Scribner. 1864. 8vo. pp. lxix., 400.

THIS reprint of Mr. Maine's work deserves a cordial reception. It reaches us too late to allow us to speak of the book at length as it deserves, but we may say in brief that its reputation is not now to win, it is established beyond question. The work is one of the most remarkable contributions ever made to the philosophy of law, and incidentally to the history of the development of some of the ruling ideas of modern civilization. It is the work of a man of solid and accurate mind, of strong and well-trained native powers, of active but disciplined imagination, and of great learning. It is written in a style of singular excellence, at once clear, compact, and elegant.

The book, although first published but a few years since, has already produced a marked influence on the study of the philosophy of history and of law. A more valuable addition could scarcely be made to the library of the student of the development of thought and the progress of civilization.

We trust that the success of this volume may be such as to induce the publisher to give to American scholars a similar reprint, but without an "Introduction," of Mr. John Austin's work on Jurisprudence.